

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Domestic \$1.00

Per Month, Foreign \$1.25

Per Year, Domestic \$10.00

Per Year, Foreign \$12.50

—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 6

Recruits are wanted for Chinese missionary work. This would seem to be an opening for Mrs. Nation.

If martial law is actually in prospect at San Francisco, as some of the rumors say, the beginning of the end of the great strike is near.

The anxiety of our machine contemporaries to have Judge Estee coincide with Judge Gear in the constitution and flag theory is only equalled by their fear that he will not.

If any one thinks that the rice and taro fields, because of some movement in the water, do not breed mosquitoes, it is a sure sign that he has never been compelled to sleep in their neighborhood.

If the Pacific Cable company will run a branch cable from Fanning Island to this port it would prove a useful feeder for the main line and might come in handy some day even for imperialistic purposes.

The arrival of the Olympic ends all immediate fears of a flour and feed famine, but in view of the continuance of the strike at San Francisco the discreet citizen will lay in an extra supply of things he may need.

The strain between France and Turkey continues but it does not carry much of a threat to the peace. France is offered enough to withdraw her navy from Constantinople but fighting is quite another matter.

The way is shaping itself to get plenty of Japanese free laborers for Hawaii. Progress is being reported at Washington and Tokyo and results will soon appear, as is believed, in a marked increase of coolie immigration.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny," quotes Sixto Lopez. Very likely. But what has that got to do with the Philippine question? Nobody proposes to keep the Filipinos voiceless in their own tax concerns.

Judge Little may be credited with industry. He has made hours for his court which expedite business. In these days when trial judges take long vacations under pay for the sake of doing private business of politics, it is refreshing to find a Judge who shows the effects of hustling serum in the blood.

A HARMLESS AGITATOR.

We do not regard the effort to bind the Oriental field hands into a Labor union as practicable and trust that the planters will not listen to any propositions from the agitator, "Col." Lake, should he make them, looking to the cessation of his efforts. This man Lake used the title of Doctor when he was here before and would probably be able to call himself a Field Marshal in case the planters should think it worth while to contract for his absence. But if he stays he can do no harm and money given him would be thrown away.

The Japanese are individualists in their work except when they form little companies for investment, and they have shown no tendency to enter unions on any large scale. They do not want to tie up part of their earnings in a defense fund; and the Japanese are so much under the thumb of their home government that they could not carry a strike to the extremes which white laboring men essay, and which are essential to success, fearing to incur, thereby, the displeasure of their authorities. Whenever emetics have occurred on the sugar estates among Japanese coolies the Imperial Consul General here has promptly interfered and made a settlement. Japan wants its laborers to be a help rather than a hindrance to the development of this country, knowing that if they should become obnoxious, the value of Hawaii to Japan as a place to take surplus labor and thus relieve a dangerous congestion at home, would soon be abated. Should "Col." Lake or any other agitator succeed in putting the coolies in a rebellious frame of mind the Consul General would, we believe, soon undo his work. But for reasons stated we think he can get no influence over them whatever.

The Chinese have shown some capacity and inclination to form unions and get up strikes; but they are shrewd enough not to let themselves be made the catspaws of white rivals. They would not go into any scheme to make a wage schedule that would keep them from their favorite resort of underbidding. No one knows better than they that if wages were equal they would get no jobs that white men could do. So much for skilled labor. Then again to organize rice planters into a union would merely mean that other Chinese and Japanese would have to pay more for their staple food and this would soon put an end to unionism there.

Finally the planters have it in their power, if worst comes to worst, to draw so heavily upon the supplies of field labor now becoming available abroad, as to submerge any attempt at a combine among others. Once there are more laborers in the vineyard than there are grapes to gather high-wage propositions must fail.

So, on the whole, "Col." Lake is not likely to bother anybody very much, unless it be with importunities.

A LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

Los Angeles and San Diego have let some excellent chances slip during the present strike to do business with Honolulu. For a long time past this city has been an open market for staples such as Southern California produce, and up to the arrival yesterday of the Olympic there was an actual famine in some essential supplies. A shipload of flour and feed would have been taken at high prices at any time during the month of August and we do not doubt, that such a consignment would find ready buyers during the month of September. Had a cable been laid orders would doubtless have gone, long before this, to the Southern California ports.

We should think that commercial wisdom would suggest to some of our merchants the propriety of doing a regular business in certain lines with the Southern emporiums. Strikes and lockouts are always to be expected in San Francisco; but the walking delegate is not the monarch of all he surveys at Port Los Angeles and San Diego and the people there are so solicitous for sea trade that they would not tolerate any capricious interference with ocean commerce. We doubt that they would stand unofficial meddling of any kind. This being true they are more dependable sources of supply in certain lines than San Francisco, or the Sound ports. In good years they could give us heavy supplies of hay, grain, potatoes and desirable livestock; and in every season an ample invoice of canned wares. It would surprise some of our people to know how much commercial territory Los Angeles has taken away from San Francisco. Not only has the orange belt metropolis captured the trade of Arizona and of its own great country but it has invaded the San Joaquin almost as far as Fresno. It can meet San Francisco on the latter's own ground; and there is no reason to think that it would find itself handicapped in competition here.

The lesson of the present strike is to extend and diversify Honolulu's commercial connections. We are doing something with the Sound country but the interest there is so much enlisted in Alaska that Seattle and Tacoma jobbers do not bother themselves to please us. But Los Angeles and San Diego, if given the chance, would tumble over themselves and each other in trying to get our trade. It might pay to encourage that propensity.

CHINESE LABOR.

The decision of the Supreme Court, vesting in Congress the control of Territories, makes it possible to get special legislation for the admittance of Chinese labor to these Islands. Whether there is any probability that such a course will be taken by Congress depends upon the fate of the broader proposition to amend or modify the Exclusion Act. If the influence against Chinese labor are strong enough to sustain the Geary law as a whole they will also be strong enough to prevent the introduction of Chinese here for special purposes.

Those who are seeking more Chinese for Hawaiian field labor would strengthen their case at Washington by urging the proviso that none of the intended immigrants nor any others of their race should be permitted to engage in the trades. The American voter does not care particularly if Chinamen till his fields and hew his wood. He is not cut out for a peasant and he does not want his son to be one; but he does object to Oriental competition in skilled labor. Whatever his reasons may be, the soundest economic principles sustain him. The highest duty of the State next to self-preservation, is to keep its citizens busy and contented, not by direct aid or employment, but by so shaping its economic affairs as to increase and diversify all the legitimate means of public industry and give the willing man or woman a chance. To import cheap skilled labor is to lessen the chance of one's countrymen, who are entitled to the right of way in return for the contributions they make to the defense and support of national institutions. The same would be true of unskilled labor except that it has now become a choice, not between Americans and foreigners so much as between one kind of foreigner and another. The rough and hard work of the Eastern States is mainly done by Italians, Hungarians, Poles and the riffraff of other European countries. Between these and the Chinese—a people whose industry and integrity are proverbial—a choice is easily made. If the latter crowd out the beetle-browed ruffians from the slums of Europe, the rioters, strikers and criminals who are dumped on our shores with every incoming ship, the better for American institutions.

So far as these Islands are concerned the prosperity of every white man here would be enhanced by the introduction, with the trades restriction noted, of 5000 Chinese field hands per year for a term of years. The newcomers would steady the labor market, reduce the peril of strikes, be peaceable and industrious. The welfare of the Islands calls for them and Congress could do Hawaii no better service than to permit it to bring them in.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

We are much of the opinion that, irrespective of the rock crusher issue, the insane asylum ought to be moved beyond the limits of the city. We take the same view of the Queen's Hospital, though that, of course, is a private institution, and can stay or go as it pleases. As for the asylum it was originally put a long way from town because of the wish to get for its inmates the benefit of rural quiet. Altitude was also desirable in this climate, but the question of roads intervened and a location on the level had to be taken. With the lapse of years the town began to encroach upon the asylum and now a considerable number of people are living in its vicinity. More are to come. This must make the site less and less desirable.

Supt. Boyd is of the opinion that the asylum would do well to sell its present location for the large sum it ought to bring and put up modern structures on public land further out. An ideal site might be had just behind and a

trifle above Punchbowl—a place of cool air, quiet and magnificent vistas—ideal in case that it would not be in peril also of encroachment. There are sites on the lower slopes of Diamond Head and far up the Nuuanu valley on the high rise at the foot of the precipitous ridges. The insane would be better off there than where they are now detained. The issue seems to be: Shall the asylum be removed to a more healthful place where better buildings can be had or shall the only convenient and suitable rock quarry, used to get material for street-making, be abandoned? If the former, money will be made by the sale of the present site and the chances of the recovery of insane patients bettered; if the latter, the cost of giving Honolulu acceptable streets must be greatly increased and the area of street improvement correspondingly lessened.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Although the Danish West Indian Islands are not needed so badly as they were, the United States may well buy them at the stated price, \$3,500,000, to avoid trouble about them later. It would be embarrassing if Denmark, failing of a customer here, should offer the islands to another European power. The United States, unless prepared to play the role of the dog-in-the-manger could not object to such a transfer; and to permit it might lead to the establishment of another fortified foreign outpost like Bermuda or Santa Lucia in or near North American waters. So, at \$3,500,000, it would be cheaper to buy.

The people of the Danish possessions are anxious enough to get in. Their vote in favor of the move, a generation ago, was pretty nearly unanimous. Since then they have been living from hand to mouth, their little industries prostrate for the want of an American market. Latest reports indicate that if the Stars and Stripes are raised over St. Thomas and St. Croix the inhabitants will greet them with the loyal enthusiasm which such a sign of prosperity to come might be expected to attract.

With Denmark's islands under our flag the control of the great waters washing the southern shores of the United States, the Eastern shores of Central America and the northern coast of South America will be chiefly in American hands. The insular owner next in interest will be Great Britain and after her France and Holland. But between them the Anglo-Saxon race will command the sea.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

The Advertiser has the word of responsible people on the Doric that its story of the mission of the German officers on board is based on actual conversation (in vino veritas) overheard and carefully taken down.

That the story will be denied goes without the saying. The more truth there is in such an expose the more certain are denials to come.

It is significant that these officers are going to look carefully into the loyalty of German-Americans. The Berlin War Office, in case of hostilities between the Kaiser's Empire and the United States, would rely very much upon German-Americans—and do it, we believe, in vain. So far as we have observed newly-arrived German immigrants, they are strongly affected by the socialistic spirit which abhors imperialism, and while in deep sympathy with the Fatherland have no love for its scepter and throne. Where such men have acquired property they are Americans first and Germans afterwards and their sons and daughters are not Germans at all. Those who hope to acquire property and are working to that end would naturally protect the soil that gives them their only chance in life. So on the whole the German-American population could not be depended on to give much aid and comfort to a German foe, whatever exceptions there might be in individual cases.

However, we wish the officers a pleasant trip. They will find a single State among the American forty-five which could absorb the German empire and have 51,122 square miles to spare; they will find an American population 75 per cent greater than that of Germany and a wealth as ample as that of England and Germany combined; natural resources which could not be exhausted by a century of war and a people who can muster 16,000,000 men of fighting age; a greater proportion of whom are dead shots than can be said of any other people save the Boers.

When our friends the German officers confirm these facts they will be in shape to submit to the German War Office a report that it sadly needs.

It is pleasant to note that Hawaii continues to be quoted abroad. Eastern papers are saying:

Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, wife of the Hawaiian delegate to congress, was made indignant because the captain of the steamer Oceanic stopped her from having a hoochie-coochy dance in the saloon of his vessel for the amusement of the passengers. The captain, who had seen the dance in its native haunts, insisted that it was immoral, but Mrs. Wilcox took issue with him on that point.

And yet we sometimes wonder why respectable home-seekers do not tread upon each other's heels in an effort to acquire a residence in fair Hawaii.

If Congress will not consent to put a duty on coffee for the United States it might be induced to do it for Hawaii. Whether such a move would be popular here we cannot say; the law would indirectly tax all coffee drinkers in Hawaii for the support of coffee-growers, but at the same time would be in direct accord with the acceptable tariff policy of the United States. Under the recent insular decisions there can be little doubt that a special Hawaiian tariff could be lawfully framed.

John M. Creed, of Berkeley, Cal., a veteran of the Civil War, applied recently for a pension, and found that a woman in Ohio, posing as a widow, had been drawing his pension for many years. She is actually the widow of another John M. Creed, who, however, is not entitled to a pension, not having been in the war. It is believed that the pension was obtained by the

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large,

inflamed, burning, itching, scaling

patches and cause intense suffering.

It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of

the humors on which this ailment de-

pends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the

promise. It is positively unequalled

for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The stable keepers on Maui are short

of feed.

There has been a great number of

lunatics in Waialuku the past week.

Laborers are now working at clearing

off land on the Tantalus road.

The band will go to Kaula on the

steamer Mikahala at 5 o'clock Thurs-

day afternoon.

Contractor Burien has completed

the building for the teachers of Wa-

huku kindergarten.

Dr. Greenfield, of Honokaa, was

thrown from his horse last Friday, and

fractured his right leg.

B. F. Dillingham leaves for the Coast

in about two weeks on plantation and

Hilo Railroad business.

Kawalaoho Seminary opened for the

fall term Tuesday morning. Forty-

eight new pupils were enrolled.

The steamer Oregonian may arrive

here next Monday with a cargo of 5000

tons from New York and San Francisco.

The transport Sumner will sail for

Manila, via Honolulu, on September 12,

and will remain in Philippine waters.

A social dinner was given at Waialuku

the first of this month. The Ka-

hului Railroad employees were all present.

F. H. Hayden, of Lanai, is in

town. He may possibly make arrange-

ments for a sale of his share of the

Island of Lanai.

Hakalau mill, in Hilo district, has

finished grinding, the season's output

being 10,514 tons. The mill will be

closed until December 15th.

Alfred P. Ryan, the old-time boat-

builder, is lying seriously ill at his

home at Waikiki. His brother was

summoned from Hilo yesterday.

The ship Benjamin F. Packard,

which is on her way to Honolulu from

Norfolk, was spoken on July 15, in lat-

itude 11 north, longitude 23 west.

Oahu College will open on September

15th. Catalogues have been placed for

distribution; at all the bookstores,

where they can be had for the asking.

Property taxes for 1901 are now due

and payable to the assessors of the

several districts. Same will become

delinquent after the 15th of November.

David Unahau, at one time a promi-

nent local athlete, was taken to the

Hawaii Hospital for incurables last night.

He is suffering from a severe attack of

pleurisy.

There were one hundred deaths re-

ported during the month of August.

During the same period there were

thirty-seven marriage certificates is-

sued, and thirty-six births reported.

The Kona Sugar Company is to ex-

tend their railroad six miles. This will

be a stationary narrow gauge line with

heavy rails. It will receive loads from

temporary tracks and overhead wires.

C. S. Desky has bought a 3000-candle-

power marine searchlight in San Fran-

cisco. He will install it on Pacific

Heights, where it is expected to light

up the scenery at night as far as Pearl

Harbor.

The Anti-Saloon League is sending

out purpose cards, with the intention

of having people pledge themselves to

give yearly amounts of from five to a

hundred dollars, to be collected quar-

terly in advance.

The Myrtles had four six-oared crews

out yesterday afternoon, as well as a

shell crew. The Healanis had two six-

Andrew Cox, the sheriff of Waialua, who recently had the stirring times with Keolu, the murdered, was in town yesterday.

Rapid progress is being reported on Oahu and Puna plantations. Puna expects to plant 500 acres of cane for crop 1902, and the work on fifteen miles of road will soon be begun.

It is said that in case the Wilder and the Inter-Island steamship companies consolidate, local merchants, not interested in either of the companies, may form a competing line in order to prevent a rise in rates.

At Oahu the new mill will soon be completed. The Oahu cane now being ground shows about seven tons to the acre. The management and the agency of Puna plantation has passed over to the B. F. Dillingham Company.

On August 29th twenty-three sailing vessels and steamers, engaged in island trade, were in San Francisco. Most of them were tied up owing to the strike. The schooner Mary E. Foster and the Coronado were the only ones with sailing dates set. These two were billed for the 31st and the 29th of August, respectively.

A banquet is being planned by the local Odd Fellows, to be given at the Moana Hotel on the evening of October 1, which promises to be one of the biggest functions ever attempted in Honolulu by the order. The Pacific Rebekah Lodge is also commencing its preparations for a dance, to be given at Progress Hall on October 31.

The Gaelic passed both the China and the Ventura, when she was three days out. She left San Francisco a day late, owing to the strike. She made the run in six and one-half days. The China was passed at 7:22 and the Ventura at 8:28. They were about fifty miles apart, so this shows that the Ventura was gaining slightly on the China, as they left Honolulu about four hours apart.

A Japanese contractor, in the employ of Wilson, the contractor, at Waialua, went far up the gulch to call on some friends last Sunday, and has not been seen since. As it is known that he was in the habit of carrying his savings, amounting to \$200 or \$300, on his person, it is thought that he has been waylaid, killed and robbed by tough Japanese who live in the gulch.

On exhibition in the window of the National Cash Register Company's agency is a seven-bank cash register, built to order for the Oahu Sugar Company's store. This register was designed by Mr. Fred T. Waterhouse and is the only one of the kind in existence. The register issues coupons to the employees, and is a great labor saver in handling hundreds of accounts.

Louis Kenake has made a complaint to the police about the rough usage which the new letter boxes have received from the hands of hoodlums. Besides plastering the boxes with mud, the scamps fill them with all manner of dirt and rubbish. Occasional notes with special compliments to the post-office department are also found. Captain Parker has charge of the matter, and if he catches the offenders it will probably go hard with them, as it is no joke to tamper with Uncle Sam's mail.

The George E. Curtis, now expected every day, will bring 100 drums of kerosene for the Von Hamm Young Company. An interesting incident in connection with this order is the way it was shipped. The Von Hamm Young Company sent a man down to San Francisco to insure the shipment of the gasoline, but the teamsters absolutely refused to touch it. Consequently the whole shipment had to be rolled down Mission street by hand. This will break the gasoline famine, which has been expected here.

There was a chance of trouble with the Porto Ricans Sunday, when they were to be shipped on the train from the Railroad wharf. There were fifty-three for Ewa, and 115 for Oahu station, and they all wanted their \$5 in gold before they would enter the cars. They were made discontented through countrymen who reside in this city. As the banks were not open their demand could not be satisfied, but when the agents had given them orders from the plantation offices they all departed contented.

One of the Chinese being held for deportation by Collector Stackable claim to be an actor, a woman impersonator, and not a laborer. He had employed attorneys, and they had rented the Chinese theater with the intention of proving he was an actor, by appearing to an audience composed only of the collector and attorneys. His attorneys learned later that he had no certificate from the Chinese Consul, and the man will be shipped to China on the Maru, on which vessel he came, on his last trip to San Francisco.

The enormous rate at which Honolulu uses water, and the absence of rain have caused Superintendent Brown much worry. He estimates that 7,000,000 gallons, or 175 gallons a head, are used each day by this city. Yesterday morning the lower Nuuanu reservoir was nearly empty, and it takes the pump constant work day and night to supply about four or five million gallons, while the springs have to be depended upon for the rest of the supply. If good rains do not come soon, the springs are liable to dry up, whereupon shortage will ensue.

ARCHAIC TORTURE.

In the old days of persecution, one of the favorite methods of execution was to tie the victim to a stake planted on the sea shore, and let him watch the waves as they rippled in, while the tide rose inch by inch, and every inch of the rising tide was a step nearer to death. That is a picture to make one shudder. But look at our own condition. Here is the man bound to his business, the woman bound to her household duties, like the victim to the stake, and one symptom of disease after another shows the tide of death closing in on them. They come in so slowly that they don't realize their danger, often, until too late, when it is useless to cry for help. Examine your own condition. Are you sleepless? Is your body branded and blistered by eruptions? Is your appetite failing? Are you irritable? Is your breath bad and your tongue coated? These are some of the symptoms that indicate the rising tide of disease. Do you want to be saved? Sagwa will save you. Sagwa, the great Indian remedy, has saved thousands from just such peril. It drives out the impurities that taint blood. It enables the stomach to digest and assimilate food. It cleanses the kidneys and tones up the liver. By removing the obstructions that prevent the harmonious working of the great organs of the body, it enables Nature to carry on her work. The utmost that any medicine can do is to assist Nature. Sagwa is Nature's own remedy, a compound of healing roots, barks, herbs and gums, that cleanses the system and promote the healthy action of all the physical organs.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kikapoos Medicines.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKSEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 798, Honolulu, H. L., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER

will sail from NEW YORK for HONO-

LULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901

If sufficient inducements are offered

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,